

# Jasper Weekly Courier.

VOL. 33.

JASPER, INDIANA, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1891.

NO. 84.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT JASPER, DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY CLEMENT DOANE.  
OFFICE.—IN COURIER BUILDING ON WEST SIXTH STREET.

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**BRETZ & COX,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
JASPER, IND.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties.  
Office East of Court House. Feb. 6, 91.

**B. B. Brannock, M. D.**  
Physician and Surgeon,  
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OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Jackson Street, opposite Indiana Hotel.  
Call promptly answered, day or night.  
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ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
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OFFICE—East side of Public Square, in the block between Main and 1st Sts.  
April 12, 1891.

**OTTO J. BUETTNER,**  
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,  
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Particular attention given to cases in chancery under the new law.  
Real Estate sold on reasonable terms.  
Insurance written in the best companies.  
OFFICE on 7th between Main and Newton Streets.  
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WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to collections.  
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WILL practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry counties, Indiana.  
Jan. 9, 1891.

**DENTISTRY!**



**Dr. B. A. MOSBY,**  
RESIDENT DENTIST,  
HUNTINGBURG, IND.

TENDERS his professional services to all needing any work in the dental line, and promises to give the most efficient, and all work warranted.  
April 19, 1890—17

**NEW Harness SHOP**  
ON HILL STREET, OPPOSITE THE CORN MILL,  
JASPER, IND.

**Louis Troxler**

HAS opened out a HARNESS SHOP and solicits share of patronage, as he sells CHAMPION CARRIAGE ALL WORK GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION. A large stock of HARNESS, SADDLES, in fact, you will find everything usually kept in a FIRST-CLASS SHOP to select from.  
Don't ask for credit, but please give me a call and learn prices.  
April 12, 1890—17. LOUIS TROXLER.

## U. C. T. U. COLUMN.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. M. L. HOBBS.

**A Liquor Seller's Thanksgiving.**  
A Journal that wages war on vice finds it necessary, in order to arouse and enlighten the public, to portray the vice itself in more or less realistic colors. This is our excuse for reproducing the following blasphemous prayer recently published by a distilling company of Chicago. It is printed in colors, in old English type, and made to imitate the old style of illuminated texts from the Scriptures. Here it is:

**OUR THANKSGIVING.**  
We Thank Thee, O God, for the Spirit of independence which Thou hast infused into our veins.

We Thank Thee for having kept our enemies at bay—teach them, O Lord, that the Calumet is built like unto a buzz-saw, and will cut in either direction if tampered with.

We Are Also Thankful for Thy great goodness in permitting the Calumet to produce goods that have No Equal in the Market. It is indeed a weapon that is powerful and invincible.

We Further Thank Thee for the beautiful trade Thou hast showered upon us. We have been a favored child, and are humbly proud.

In our just pride we promise Thee, O Lord, in the future to care for that trade with even Greater Vigilance than in the past, and keep them from all harm—Trusts or otherwise.

With bowed heads and full hearts we thank Thee.

**THE CALUMET DISTILLING CO.**  
The blasphemy of this has shocked even the calloused consciences of liquor dealers themselves. A wholesale wine merchant who sent it to J. A. Helvin, who sends it to us, has written on the back of it this comment: "Alike disgusting to God, man or devil, Christian, Mohammedan or heathen." "Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular" takes occasion to regret the publication, which "cannot help giving pain to all that portion of our trade that feels a sincere respect for holy things, and that, in addition, gives our enemies one more chance for an attack upon our morality." A London liquor journal hopes the circular "will meet with the general abhorrence it merits," and a Louisville, Ky. trade journal characterizes it as "disgraceful, unbecoming and unbecomingly an outrage on public decency."

But softly, softly, brethren! Are you not overdoing it? Why should not a man who is doing a prosperous business thank God for it and ask him to continue his blessings on the business? Don't other men do it? Don't we want business prosperity in America? This Calumet Co. is doing a lawful business, supported by a very large number of Christian voters in Illinois, who vote to legalize it and to share in its profits—why should not those Christians and their pastors join in this prayer, and feel grateful for the public recognition that God's hand is visible in the prosperity recorded?

If God is not to be thanked for the prosperity of this business, who is to be thanked for it? To be sure, the language smacks a little of flattery; but would a change of the diction remove from it the objectionable features? Is the sole objection on the score of taste, or rhetoric? Or is it that the business itself is in its essence so iniquitous and damnable that to couple God's name with it shocks the moral sensibilities even of those engaged in it? If that is the case, it is about time for those who profess adherence to the high standards of Christ to get out of their political partnership with the business, or to swallow their professions. Ye cannot serve God and mammon.

### Proper Standard of Law.

It is often said that law ought not to be ahead of public sentiment, that is, if people will not obey a good law, do not enact it. The Psalmist says, "The Law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul." Law then, in David's estimation, has a converting, an educational power; a good law will educate, convert, people to its support.

The law is to be made "perfect" that it may elevate and convert the people. Those who are temporizing and compromising with the saloon, object to a "perfect" law lest some villain may not respect it. They propose to get down on his level rather than raise him up to a higher level. A weak, sinful sinner-selling law never converted a soul.

David further says, "The statutes of the Lord are right." When the Lord makes a law, He does not ask the bumper element if they will like it, obey it, does not get down to the level of the slums in legislation, but the standard is that of eternal "right," and all must come up to that standard or take the consequences.

Forty young women of Des Moines, Iowa, have signed an agreement to receive the attentions of no young man who drinks, chews, smokes, or swears.

There is no reason why the people in the world should not all be happy if all would do right. When a man is chronically unhappy it leaves a suspicion that he is not doing right.

A Montgomery county preacher said in his remarks at a drunken suicide's funeral: "A man dying intoxicated goes straight to hell."

## Hon. Goodlet Morgan on Early Days.

Mr. Goodlet Morgan, Clerk of Pike county, delivered an interesting lecture in Petersburg recently on "Pioneer Days in Pike and Dubois," which is published in the Petersburg Press, and from which we cut the following:

From 1836 to 1840 the two counties named were very sparsely settled. There was a large section of territory, uninhabited, that was covered with dense forests of choice timber, over which sections roamed immense herds of deer, turkeys and wild hogs, together with a considerable sprinkling of wolves, foxes, etc.

To give you some idea of the quantity of deer, say in 1840—I was clerking for Judge Foster at the time—during the fall and winter of that year we bought 800 pair of venison hams for which we paid from 25 to 37½ cents per pair, in trade; but further, all the other merchants were buying at the same time, for at that period the hams and hides of the deer were a staple article of trade. The deer hams were shipped south on flat boats with pork, corn, etc.

At that period nearly every man was a hunter, and many women, too, and a long flint lock rifle—we had no percussion caps in those days—was an essential, yes, an indispensable article in every household. It being, a sure means of supplying the family with all kinds of game and pork—for wild hogs were usually regarded as common property. With the proceeds of the sale of the deer hams and their hides and other wild animals, they supplied themselves with their powder, flint and lead and such groceries as they needed.

This, in connection with a few acres of corn for bread, & a flax patch, to be converted into clothing by the women, constituted the means of living of a majority of the citizens of this and Dubois counties in those days. And there was no person in those days that suffered for food, for the people were hospitable and neighborly, and were ever ready to help the sick and distressed. Meat and bread were abundant and all were bountifully supplied, consequently we had no poor houses nor township trustees. Those expensive luxuries seem to be the product of our modern civilization.

In 1842 I find that there were 68,000 acres of land that had been purchased from the government in Pike county; leaving nearly 180,000 acres of government land. In that year there were only 750 polls—that is men between 21 and 50 years in our county. This large portion of our county being government land enabled men to settle or "squat" on those lands, build a log cabin, clearing a few acres of ground; and they did this in perfect security; for no man would have dared to buy from the government those holdings without having a perfect understanding with the squatter, and paying him for his improvements. This was a great advantage to poor men. In fact it enabled every man who would work to supply himself and family with the necessities of life; and frequently enabled the "squatter" to buy government land by selling his improvements. And their wants were comparatively few and easily supplied. There was not half the work done in those days as at the present time—that is, by men.

If the wheels of time could be turned back and we could occupy the position of the pioneer fathers in 1840, after having enjoyed the advantages of the railroad, the telegraph, and telephone, which have virtually annihilated distances, and the many comforts and conveniences, the result of modern improvements and civilization—which we possess, we could then begin to properly appreciate the wonderful age in which we are permitted to live and its grand possibilities in the near future. We now realize that human progress and invention are marching forward with irresistible power, and that it will accomplish greater results in the next twenty-five years than has been accomplished from the birth of time until the present hour.

As a further illustration of the disadvantages that people labored under say, in 1844, there was a very exciting presidential election. I have seen none more so, except, perhaps, the campaign of 1840. It was six long weeks after the election before we knew whether Polk or Clay, had been the successful candidate. The few travelers who visited our town were eagerly interviewed as to election news.

When I came to Petersburg in 1839 Uncle Henry Milley had a horse mill in what is now generally known as Mullica Hill—but its proper name is Morgan's Addition to the Town of Petersburg. A place noted for its health, and morality. For the information of those who have never seen such a mill and are unacquainted with the rules by which they are run, I will say that each person who wished to have his corn ground had to furnish two horses to create the power to grind, I have seen as many as fifty horses, and men and boys at that old mill waiting their turn to grind. Many would have to wait a day and night before their turn would come. Wheat was ground at Highway's mill at Windsor, and at Kirk's mill at a place called Wheeling, in Gibson county, but such flour would not be used at all in these modern days, nor could it be sold. There was no baking powder or soda in that time, but saleratus, which was used in such generous quantities that the biscuits were as yellow as pumpkins and as hard as brick-bats, that is, figuratively speaking. But we had excellent corn bread, indeed I have not tasted any corn bread for years that would compare with that made by the women, say of 1840, able set. Of course this kind of accomplishment would not pass muster to-day, but with all the disadvantages which

they labored under then, they were fully as contented and happy as we are with all our modern improvements and luxuries.

At that time the wearing apparel of the entire people, men, women and children was manufactured at home. The loom—the big and little wheels and reel—was indispensable, and found in every house. I can well remember seeing many a bare-footed strapping girl, from morning until night, walking up and down, and keeping the big wheel humming as she drew the thread from the cotton and wool roll. As she removed the thread from the spool, the articles manufactured were jeans—blue and butternut flannels; linseys, both plain and striped, flax and tow linen, and let me say to you that those linsey dresses with different colored stripes, and especially the turkey red stripes, were really pretty and decidedly comfortable, and I for myself say that the young ladies of that day, who dressed in those home made goods were just as much admired and sought after as they are now, notwithstanding they may be arrayed in silks, satins and furs.

There were no hoops, stays, corsets or books and eyes when I first commenced selling goods in 1839. The dresses were fastened by buttons, or what was known as a drawstring. But my recollections are somewhat misty as to the manner and mode of fastening and unfastening that string. But the strangest thing in this connection is the small quantity of goods required, say in 1837 to 42, to make a lady's dress. I was selling goods at the time in Petersburg for Judge Foster, and I can establish by his old books that seven yards of calico of the usual width was a full pattern, and frequently only six yards was used for a lady's dress. I have a curiosity to know how much money it would take to induce one of our modern belles to walk down Main street wearing a dress that contained, say only 6 or 7 yards of calico. But in that day I have no recollection that it detracted in the least from their appearance.

At the period of which I am speaking everybody rode on horse back. I am satisfied there was not a buggy in Pike county, or an imported carpet, and very few wagons; But everybody rode well, the ladies especially. In this connection, there was a custom, when a marriage occurred, of "riding for the bottle." I recollect of witnessing one or more of these better shelter races in Dubois county, but never in Pike, though I am informed by older citizens that at an earlier period this amusement was common here. The programme was this: The wedding party would start, say, at the groom's residence, while the bride was buried at some place near the bride's home well known to all the party, and the lady or gentlemen who first reached and captured the prize was entitled to kiss three persons whom they might select, and choose that evening their partners for the dance. I assure you there was some wild riding at these times and occasions, and not infrequently the ladies were the victors.

Another sport which was indulged in, but exclusively by men, was to hang a goose or turkey on a pole or tree by its feet, at a height that a man could just reach by rising in his stirrup, with its neck made perfectly slick with lard and soap. The horseman was stationed, say, 100 yards away on a straight line from the goose or turkey. Men were stationed along this line whose duty it was to lash the horse to full speed and it was then the effort had to be made. He had to rise up in the stirrups and reach for the bird's neck. If he was fortunate enough to catch it and had enough grip in his hand to hold on until he dragged it down his reward was a gallon of whiskey. But I assure you it was a very difficult feat to perform. Not more than one in twenty would accomplish it on the first trial.

Our educational advantages were very limited in those days. I never went to school a year all told. In 1837 I went to school in Harrison Township, Dubois Co., for some six months, about eight miles from Jasper. My first teacher was Dixon. His successor was named Thompson. They were far above in qualifications the average teacher of the time mentioned. I boarded 2½ miles from the school house with Uncle John Stubblefield, the father of our Joe. His wife treated me as a mother; and I can never forget the kindness I received at her hands. I was informed at the time that the first public religious services ever held in that neighborhood were held at their house by a Methodist preacher, who like prophets and missionaries of old carried the good tidings of the Gospel to the most distant and inaccessible regions of the earth. Neither hardship nor danger deterred those pioneer preachers from the performance of their duty. Their memory should be cherished as long as civilization and religion are honored amongst men.

But we will resume. The school house was in size, I think, about 20 by 24 feet, composed of logs, and covered with boards held to their place by long weight poles. The floor was constructed out of puncheons. They were split out of White Oak about, three inches thick and laid down loose. The seats were also split slabs, raised about two feet from the floor, and supported by four to six legs, which were driven into auger holes in the bottom of the bench. Then the seat was ready for use, and above all constant use, wore away from the splinters and made a fairly comfortable seat. Of course this kind of accomplishment would not pass muster to-day, but with all the disadvantages which

and should not. I believe the school room should not only be made comfortable, but attractive, and thus render the school days of the rising generation both pleasant and instructive. Let it be a period of time to which they, in after years, will look back to with pleasure and pride. The programme of our school was reading, writing, arithmetic and geography. The books we used were Webster's Spelling book, Pike's Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas. But the greatest interest taken by the scholars was in the spelling lesson and their highest ambition was to stand at the head of their class. But further, as to this particular school house, there was a log sawed out at one end of the room to admit light, in front of which was a broad plank upon which our writing exercises took place. In the other end of the house was located the fire place, an immense affair, with a sick and mud chimney. This fire place would take in a log eight feet long.

There was another thing which was indispensable in all well regulated schools at that day, and that was an ample supply of hickory and birch "gads." These were used to stimulate the tardy, dull and incorrigible. Indeed they were not there for ornamental purposes, but for practical use, the marked effect of which I have experienced on several occasions. There were about 40 scholars attending the school at the time I did. Among them were Judge Niblack, Capt. John Hutchens, Hon. Joseph Stubblefield, Wm. and Sam'l Sherritt, Wm. Brittain and Wm. G. Brown. All are living except Wm. Brown. The latter was one amongst the best men I ever knew.

"None knew him but to love him.  
None named him but to praise."

### The New Tax Law.

Marion County Citizen.

The law for the assessment of farmers in Indiana this year is construed by George S. Jones, of Moultrie, in a business light. He thinks when the law says it must be assessed for its "true cash value at a fair private sale," it is intended that it must be assessed at such a price as will enable the owner to realize the same net income from it as he could realize from the loan or use of as many dollars in cash at the legal rate of interest, and he reasons in this way: He says that if money can be loaned at 8 per cent. on good mortgage security, which is a net income of 8 cents to the dollar, less the taxes, then the land, to be equal to cash, must yield a net income of 8 cents to the dollar, less the taxes, and he solves the problem as a simple case of percentages. He says if the farm will rent to a responsible tenant for an average of \$4 per acre one year with another, then \$150 should be deducted from the \$4 of rental value, for fencing, drainage, etc., and the remaining \$3.50 divided by 8 cents will give a quotient of \$43.75, thus: 250 : 8 :: \$31.25 per acre, which is the true cash value of the farm, being the price that any sensible business man with that amount of cash to invest would be willing to pay as the purchase price. All sales made on any other basis are purely accidental, of rare occurrence under peculiar circumstances, and not applicable to the general land owners, because while perhaps one farm under some peculiar circumstance of the purchaser might be sold for a much larger price, a hundred others of the same qualities and conveniences would not be sold at a higher price than that determined by the basis above given.

### SETTLED AND CRACKED

And a Man with a Saw is Trying to Patch It Up.

The state house has been making an unexpected settlement the past week. It being about as surprising as would be the payment of the state debt by Treasurer Albert Gall. The capitol is settling in the ground, which has caused the outer walls to crack down at the foundation. One piece of stone, 16 inches wide, 34 long and three thick, was split off at the bottom of a window under the attorney-general's office, and in a number of other places the thousands of tons pressure has caused pieces of stone as large as a man's hand to be chipped off in a similar manner, the damage all being done at the corners of the basement windows, where they rest on the foundation. For three days a man with a bucket of water and sand, and a toothless saw, has been sawing a crevice into the windows at the foundation, which will allow the house to settle a quarter of an inch without doing any harm. The man saw away and has been asked 837 times if he was trying to saw the building in two.—Ind. Sun.

One of the most important things the farmers can discuss at their F. M. L. A. meetings is the improvement of country roads. The improvements made have not kept up with the improvements in almost everything else. It costs about as much to haul a bushel of grain from the farm to the railroad as to haul it to the seashore, yet we denounce freight rates as exorbitant. Improve the roads. It is claimed by many that if the worst places were properly tiled, the roads would be decidedly better. Certainly something ought to be done.

Blaine proposes reciprocity with agricultural countries only. If this benefits anybody it will be a few New England manufacturers. Why not try reciprocity with some manufacturing countries for the benefit of our agricultural interests?—Ind. Sentinel.

The Evansville miners struck for an eight-hour day.

## PREFERENCES OF THE SOUTH.

Editor Howell, of Atlanta, Talks on National Politics.

New York, May 2.—The Tribune's Atlanta, Ga., correspondence contains a long interview with Evan F. Howell, of the Constitution, on the political situation in the south. As to the various presidential candidates he said: "Cleveland is unpopular here through his attitude on civil service and free coinage. I don't say that I don't believe in civil service, but the people of Georgia think that when democrats get in democrats should administer the laws."

"Is Hill popular?"  
"We think well of him as a straight-out democrat, of the Andrew Jackson type."

Shall you support him for the presidency in your paper?

"No. That is, we shan't support either Hill or Cleveland for the nomination, but we are not going to say whom we want nominated. If New York is solid for either and the Democratic National Convention nominates him then the Constitution will support him. But the people here are not enthusiastic about either. As to third choice Campbell, of Ohio, would be liked if he should come forward. But there's a better chance now than ever before for some man with backbone to make a great reputation as a political leader. The time is near when the west and south will unite and sweep this country. They are in sympathy upon the currency question. There are discordant elements in each of the present parties that need a proper leadership to be brought together."

"Who do you think could do it?"  
"Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, could do it. Vilas, of Wisconsin, is a weak sister, and Don Dickinson is a unanimous sort of a chap. Then there's Voorhees, Gray, of Indiana, I don't know so much about."

"Of course such a leader couldn't come from the South?"  
"No. The soldiers in the north and west wouldn't let the past be dead. It's a pity, too, for we have some able men."

### Some Political Phases.

The New York Times has been speculating on the next electoral college and gets some very interesting information out of the speculation. It finds that there will be 456 electors, of which it will require the vote of 233 to elect a president. The states which elect electors in 1892 are: Delaware, 3; Maryland, 10; Virginia, 12; North Carolina, 12; South Carolina, 9; Georgia, 12; Florida, 12; Alabama, 12; Louisiana, 12; Mississippi, 12; Arkansas, 12; Missouri, 12; Illinois, 12; Indiana, 12; Ohio, 12; Pennsylvania, 12; New Jersey, 12; New York, 12; Connecticut, 12; Rhode Island, 12; Massachusetts, 12; Vermont, 12; New Hampshire, 12; Maine, 12; New Brunswick, 12; Nova Scotia, 12; Prince Edward Island, 12; Newfoundland, 12; British Columbia, 12; Alberta, 12; Saskatchewan, 12; Manitoba, 12; Ontario, 12; Quebec, 12; New Brunswick, 12; Nova Scotia, 12; Prince Edward Island, 12; Newfoundland, 12; British Columbia, 12; Alberta, 12; Saskatchewan, 12; Manitoba, 12; Ontario, 12; Quebec, 12.

But there are still very probable changes in favor of the democracy. Rhode Island has gone democratic at the last three state elections, and will be likely to repeat the performance in 1892. Wisconsin is by no means certain to go republican next time, while Montana is almost certain to return democratic electors.

### RAUM PENSION FRAUDS.

How Calico Charlie and Raum Paid Some Political Debts.

BUREAU OF THE SENTINEL.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.

After a careful examination by the pension office the names of 115 pensioners were dropped from the rolls as frauds. These men all belonged to the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry, a one-hundred day regiment. They had exchanged affidavits with each other and had paid the surgeon for his affidavit in each case. Many affidavits were forgeries. The attorneys were discharged. This was done under Corporal Tanner. All these pension frauds live in Seneca county, Ohio, the home of "Calico Charlie," the secretary of the treasury. Foster wanted to save their vote for the G. O. P., and Raum needed Foster's help, so a settlement was agreed to. Raum relinquishes the two attorneys and the 115 frauds and Foster and John Sherman stand by Raum.

### A Particular Kind of Majority.

Kashville American.

It should not be understood by any one that the president in his speech of Memphis, in reference to majority rule, had any reference to the majority of the people at the ballot-box. The majority of them said at the ballot-box that they wanted Mr. Cleveland for president, and the majority spoke out against him and his head congress at the ballot-box too. Yet Harrison is president and the Reed congress continued to rule in spite of the people's protest. It was some other majority he had reference to, and not that of the people.